CHECK LIST

OF THE

NOCTUIDAE

OF

America, North of Mexico,

BY

A. R. GROTE, A. M.

I.

Bombyciae and Noctuelitae (Nonfasciatae).

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Reinecke & Zesch, Printers, 500 Main Street, near Mohawk.
1875.

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PREFACE.

The present list includes a full synonymy of the species so far as known. No references are given and the plan of Dr. LeConte's Catalogue of the Coleoptera, and that of the List of North American Lepidoptera, has been followed; in addition the species are numbered for the convenience of students.

I take this opportunity to thank the different correspondents who have sent me material in this Family which I have made for many years the object of my special study.

Unidentified names are followed by a —.
Preoccupied names are marked with a ‖.
Names cited in error are marked with a ‡.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences,
November 1st, 1875.

A. R. G.

CHECK LIST

— OF —

North American Bombyciae and Noctuelitae (Nonfasciatae)

— BY —

AUG. R. GROTE, A. M.

NOCTUAE.

Bombyciae *Hubn.* [1]

VERAE *Grote.*

LEPTINA *Guen.* improvisa
  1. dormitans *Guen.*
  2. latebricola *Grote.*
    (praec. var?)
  3. ophthalmica *Guen.*
  4. Doubledayi *Guen.*

FALSAE *Grote.*

PSEUDOTHYATIRA *Grote.*
  5. cymatophoroides *Grote.*
    ♂ *Thyatira cymat.* Guen.
  6. expultrix *Grote.*
    ♀ *Thyatira cymat.* ‡ Guen.

HABROSYNE *Hubn.*
  7. scripta *Grote.*
    Thyatira scripta Gosse.
    Thyatira abrasa Guen.

THYATIRA *Ochs.*
  8 pudens *Guen.*

Noctuelitae *Latr.*

NONFASCIATAE *Borkh.*

EUTOLYPE *Grote.*
  9. Rolandi *Grote.*
    Copipanolis vernalis Morr.

DICOPIS *Grote.*
  10. muralis *Grote.*
  11. Thaxterianus *Grote.*
  12. electilis *Morr.*—

RAPHIA *Hubn.*
  13. abrupta *Grote.*
  14. frater *Grote.*
    Saligena personata Walk.

CHARADRA *Walk.*
  15. deridens *G. & R.*
    Diphtera der. Guen.
    Acronycta circulifera Walk.
    Char. contigua Walk.

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[1] CYMATOPHORA CANIPLAGA Walk., and CYMATOPHORA IMPROVISA Hy. Edw., are unknown to me and perhaps do not belong to this group.

16. dispulsa *Morr.*
17. propinquilinea *Grote.*

HARRISIMEMNA *Grote.*

18. sexguttata *Grote.*
Notodonta sexg. Harris.
Grammophora trisignata Walk.

FERALIA *Grote.*

19. jocosa *Grote.*
Diphtera joc. Guen.

MOMOPHANA *Grote.*

20. Comstocki *Grote.*

DIPHTHERA *Hubn.* [2]

21. fallax *H.-S.*

APATELA *Hubn.* (Acronycta)

22. grisea *Grote.*
Noctua grisea Barnston.
pudorata Morr.

23. tritona *Grote.*
Triaena tritona Hubn.

24. dentata *Grote.*
4 25. occidentalis *Grote.*
Acronycta occid. G. & R.

26. telum (*Guen.*).—
27. morula *Grote.*
Acronycta mor. G. & R.

3 28. lobeliae *Grote.*
Acronycta lob. Guen.

29. furcifera *Grote.*
Acronycta furc. Guen.

30. hasta *Grote.*
Acronycta hasta Guen.

31. Radcliffei *Harvey.*
32. Harveyana *Grote.*
33. quadrata *Grote.*
34. interrupta (*Boisd.*).—
35. spinigera *Grote.*
Acronycta spin Guen.

36. funeralis *Grote.* = alni
Acronycta fun. G. & R.
Acr. americana ‡ Harr. (Ent. Cor. larv.)

36½ Connecta Grot.

37. innotata *Grote.*
Acronycta inn. Guen.
Diphthera Graefii Grote.

38. lupini *Grote.*
Acronycta lupini Behr Ms.

39. lepusculina *Grote.*
Acronycta lepusc. Guen.
Acr. populi Riley.

40. insita (*Walk.*).
(spec. distinct.?)

4 41. americana *Harris.*
Phalaena aceris ‡ Abb larva.
Acron hastulifera ‡ Guen.
?*Phal. hastulifera* Abb. imago

42. acericola (*Guen.*)—
Phalaena aceris ‡ Abb. imago.
Phalaena hastulifera Abb. larva teste Guen.

43. dactylina *Grote.*
44. rubricoma *Grote.*
Acronycta rubric. Guen.

45. luteicoma *Grote.*
Acronycta luteic. G. & R.

46. brumosa *Grote.*
Acronycta brum. Guen.
Acron. Verrillii G. & R.

47 subochrea *Grote.*
48. aspera (*Morr.*) —
49. noctivaga *Grote.*
3 50. superans *Grote.*
Acronycta super. Guen.

51. persuasa *Harvey*
52. afflicta *Grote.*
53 longa (*Guen.*).—
54. clarescens *Grote.*
Acronycta clar. Guen.

55. ovata *Grote*
56. hamamelis *Grote.*
Acronycta ham. Guen.

57. increta *Grote.*
Acronycta incr. Morr.

58. dissecta *Grote.*
Acronycta diss. G. & R.

59. albarufa *Grote.*
60. vinnula *Grote.*
61. paupercula *Grote.*
62. exilis *Grote.*
63. sperata *Grote.*

---

[2] The type of this genus is the Europeon ORION, a species determined by Hubner as the APRILINA of Linne, which latter proves however, different. I have proposed to restrict Moma to M. ASTUR (Cram.) and the name TRICHOSEA LUDIFICA for the DIPHTHERA LUDIFICA of Lederer.

thospila *Grote.*
erdita *Grote.*
yliniformis *Grote.* [3]
Acronycta xylinif. Guen.
Acron. xylinoides Guen.
Grote.
blinita *Grote.*
Phalaena oblinita Abb. & Sm.
nceolaria *Grote.*
solita *Grote.*
Hubn. (Bryophila)
pidula *Grote.*
alliatricula *Grote.*
Bryophila pall. Guen.
rticosa (*Guen.*).—
ercara (*Morr.*).—
scitincta (*Walk.*).—
iscivaria (*Walk.*).—
iscinigra (*Walk.*).—
ana (*Hubn.*).—
ratophora (*H.-S.*).
Erastria inscripta Walk.
bn.
ra *Hubn.*
?*Chariptera festa* Guen.
MATE *Hubn.*
braicum *Hubn.*
IA *Guen.*
gilis *Guen.*
phteroides *Guen.*
literata *Grote.*
ubn.
ardinyi (*Boisd.*).
Agr. gilvipennis Grote.

84. sigmoides *Grote.*
Noctua sigm. Guen.
85. elimata (*Guen.*)—
86. dilucida *Morr.*—
87. badicollis *Morr.*
Ammoconia badic. Grote.
88. attenta *Grote.*
89. perattenta *Grote.*
90. phyllophora *Grote.*
91. rubifera *Grote.*
rubi ‡ Grote.
92. conflua *Tr.*
3 93. baja (*S. V.*).
1 94. Normaniana *Grote.*
Agr. obtusa Speyer.
95. rufipectus *Morr.*
96. haruspica *Grote.*
Agr. unimacula || *Morr.* [4]
97. innotabilis *Grote.*
5 98. c-nigrum (*Linn.*).
3 99. bicarnea *Grote.*
Noctua bic. Guen.
Feltia ducens Walk.
100. Treati *Grote.*
101. auxiliaris *Grote.*
102. introferens *Grote.*
103. perexcellens *Grote.*
Agr. excellens || *Grote.*
104. cinereomacula *Morr.*
105. gularis *Grote.*
106. fennica (*Tausch.*).
4 107. subgothica (*Haw.*).
Agr. jaculifera Guen.
4 108. tricosa *Lintn.*
1 109. herilis *Grote.*

---

lowing names cannot be identified from published data concerning them:
modica, impleta, contacta, albida, declarata, impressa, fasciata, mixta,
f Walker in the British Museum Lists; ulmi, pruni, salicis, of Harris in
logical Correspondence, edited by Mr. Scudder.

to the European *augur*. Mr. Morrison is in error, both in supposing that
ould be used for this species after having been previously employed for
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a variety of *leucogaster*.

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36½ Connecta Grot.

37. innotata *Grote.*
Acronycta inn. Guen.
Diphthera Graefii Grote.

38. lupini *Grote.*
Acronycta lupini Beh

39. lepusculina *Grote.*
Acronycta lepusc. Gu
Acr. populi Riley.

40. insita (*Walk.*).
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4 41. americana *Harris.*
Phalaena aceris ‡ Ab
Acron hastulifera ‡ G
?*Phal. hastulifera* Ab

42. acericola (*Guen.*)—
Phalaena aceris ‡ Ab
Phalaena hastulifera
teste

43. dactylina *Grote.*
44. rubricoma *Grote.*
Acronycta rubric. Gu

45. luteicoma *Grote.*
Acronycta luteic. G.

46. brumosa *Grote.*
Acronycta brum. Gu
Acron. Verrillii G. &

47 subochrea *Grote.*
48. aspera (*Morr.*) —
49. noctivaga *Grote.*
3 50. superans *Grote.*
Acronycta super. G

51. persuasa *Harvey*
52. afflicta *Grote.*
53 longa (*Guen.*).—
54. clarescens *Grote.*
Acronycta clar. Gu

55. ovata *Grote*
56. hamamelis *Grote.*
Acronycta ham. Gu

57. increta *Grote.*
Acronycta incr. Mo

58. dissecta *Grote.*
Acronycta diss. G.

59. albarufa *Grote.*
60. vinnula *Grote.*
61. paupercula *Grote.*
62. exilis *Grote.*
63. sperata *Grote.*

2 Agrotis
[illegible]
[illegible]
1 Had. [illegible]
4 nictitans
2 Leucania
1 Cirrhoia
Hampson
1 ~~[illegible]~~
~~4 [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~4 [illegible]~~
1 Heliothis
marginata
nol 694

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[2] The type of this genus is the Europeon ORION, a species determined by APRILINA of Linne, which latter proves however, different. I have proposed to r A. ASTUR (Cram.) and the name TRICHOSEA LUDIFICA for the DIPHTHERA LUDIF

2 64. lithospila *Grote.*
65. perdita *Grote.*
66. xyliniformis *Grote.* [3]
    Acronycta xylinif. Guen.
    Acron. xylinoides Guen.

§*Eulonche* Grote.

67. oblinita *Grote.*
    Phalaena oblinita Abb. & Sm.

68. lanceolaria *Grote.*
69. insolita *Grote.*

JASPIDEA *Hubn.* (Bryophila)

70. lepidula *Grote.*
71. palliatricula *Grote.*
    Bryophila pall. Guen.

72. corticosa (*Guen.*).—
73. percara (*Morr.*).—
74. discitincta (*Walk.*).—
75. discivaria (*Walk.*).—
76. discinigra (*Walk.*).—
77. nana (*Hubn.*).
78. teratophora (*H.-S.*).
    Erastria inscripta Walk.

CERMA *Hubn.*

79. Cora *Hubn.*
    ?*Charipteria festa* Guen.

POLYGRAMMATE *Hubn.*

80. hebraicum *Hubn.*

MICROCOELIA *Guen.*

81. fragilis *Guen.*
82. diphteroides *Guen.*
2 82*a*. obliterata *Grote.*

AGROTIS *Hubn.*

83. Chardinyi (*Boisd.*).
    Agr. gilvipennis Grote.
84. sigmoides *Grote.*
    Noctua sigm. Guen.
85. elimata (*Guen.*)—
86. dilucida *Morr.*—
87. badicollis *Morr.*
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3 99. bicarnea *Grote.*
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    Feltia ducens Walk.
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102. introferens *Grote.*
103. perexcellens *Grote.*
    Agr. excellens ‖ *Grote.*
104. cinereomacula *Morr.*
105. gularis *Grote.*
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4 107. subgothica (*Haw.*).
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4 108. tricosa *Lintn.*
1 109. herilis *Grote.*

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[3] The following names cannot be identified from published data concerning them: Acronycta modica, impleta, contacta, albida, declarata, impressa, fasciata, mixta, cristifera, of Walker in the British Museum Lists; ulmi, pruni, salicis, of Harris in his Entomological Correspondence, edited by Mr. Scudder.

[4] Related to the European *augur.* Mr. Morrison is in error, both in supposing that his name could be used for this species after having been previously employed for another species or variety in the same genus, and in pronouncing *unimacula* Staud., a "simple variety" of *plecta.* Dr. Staudinger, who ought to know his own species, is doubtful that it *is* a variety, while Lederer, who has been considered good authority, thought it a variety of *leucogaster.*

2 Agrotis
1 Had. opula
4 nictitans
2 Leucani
1 Cirrhoa
Hampin
1 ~~[illegible]~~
4 ~~Erastria~~
~~nigritula~~
4 ~~[illegible]~~
1 Heliothis
marginata
vol 694

110. exsertistigma *Morr.*
111. Wockei *Moeschl.*
112. vittifrons *Grote.*
113. ochrogaster (*Guen.*) —
1 114. plecta (*Linn.*).
4 115. obeliscoides (*Guen.*).—
116. sexatilis *Grote.*
117. Lewisi *Grote.*
118. silens *Grote.*
119. lagena *Grote.*
120. Hollemani *Grote.*
121. acclivis *Morr.*
122. badinodis *Grote.*
123. collaris *G. & R.*
124. carissima *Harvey.*
125. formalis *Grote.*
126. geniculata *G. & R.*
127. tessellata *Harr.*
  maizi Fitch.
128. decolor *Morr.*
  Agr. campestris Grote.
129. versipellis *Grote.*
130. redimicula *Morr.*
131. Ridingsiana *Grote.*
132. 4-dentata *G. & R.*
133. plagigera *Morr.*
134. cicatricosa *G. & R.*
135. pitychrous *Grote.*
136. Wilsoni *Grote.*
137. specialis *Grote.*
138. mimallonis *Grote.*
139. (rufipennis *Grote.*) Mimallonis Grote
140. manifesta *Morr.*
141. manifestolabes *Morr.*
142. monochromatea *Morr.*
1 143. muraenula *G & R.*
144. scandens *Riley.*
145. friabilis *Grote.*
146. Bostoniensis *Grote.*
147. violaris *G. & R.*
148. sculptilis *Harvey.*
149. chortalis *Harvey.*
150 balanitis *Grote.*
151. fumalis *Grote.*
  Agr. permunda Morr.
152. fuscigera *Grote.*
153. feniseca *Harvey.*
4 154. messoria *Harr.*
  Agr. repentis G. & R.
  Agr. Cochrani Riley.
  Agr. lycarum ‡ Grote (Cal.).
155. infracta *Morr.*—
156. Rileyana *Morr.*
157. velleripennis *Grote.*
158. pastoralis *Grote.*
159. gagates *Grote.*
160. intrita *Morr.*
161. euroides *Grote.*
  Agr. perpura Morr.
162. imperita (*Hubn.*).
  Agr. comparata Moeschl.
163. saxigena *Morr.*—
164. dissona *Moeschl.*
165. rava *H.-S.*
166. fusca *Boisd.*
  Agr. septentrionalis Moeschl.
167. islandica *Staud.*
  Agr. opipara Morr.
168. umbrata *Pack.*—
169. littoralis *Pack.*
170. speciosa (*Hubn.*).—
171. Staudingeri *Moeschl.*—
172. Drewseni *Staud.*—
173. oblata *Morr.*—
174. Westermanni (*Staud*).—
175. Morrisoniana *Riley.*
176. gladiaria *Morr.*
177. venerabilis *Walk.*
  ♀ *incallida* Walk.
178. volubilis *Harvey.*
179. stigmosa *Morr.*
180. gravis *Grote.*
181. Vancouverensis *Grote.*
182. segetum (*S. V.*).—
  Agr. texana Grote.
183. rudens *Harvey.*
184. annexa *Tr.*
185. malefida *Guen.*
186 spissa *Guen.*—

1 187. ypsilon (*Rott.*).
Noct. suffusa S. V.
Agr. telifera Harr.
188. saucia (*Hubn.*).
Agr. inermis Harr.
Agr. Ortonii Pack.
189. inconcinna *Harvey*.
1 190. clandestina *Harr.* / 1846.
191. brunneicollis *Grote*.
192. alternata *Grote*.
2 193. cupida *Grote*.
194. brunneipennis *Grote*.
195. cupidissima *Grote*.
196. observabilis *Grote*.

§*Pachnobia* Guen.

197. carnea *Guen.*
Agr. okakensis Pack.
197*a*. scropulana *Morr.*
198. claviformis *Morr.*
Pachn. orilliana Grote.

§*Matuda* Grote.

199. Catherina *Grote*.

§*Anicla* Grote.

200. lubricans *Grote*.
Noctua lubric. Guen.
201. incivis *Guen.*
Anicla Alabamae Grote.
202. simplaria *Morr.*
Agr. simplicius ‡ Morr.
203. brocha *Morr.*

§*Eurois* Hubn.

204. digna *Morr.*—
205. pressa *Grote*.
2 206. prasina (*S. V.*).
Aplecta herbida Guen.
207. occulta (*Hubn.*).
Hadena implicata Lef.
208. astricta (*Morr.*).
209. praefixa *Morr.*—[5]

POLYPHAENIS *Boisd.*

210. herbacea *Guen.*—

ADITA *Grote*.

211. chionanthi *Grote*.
Phalaena chion. Abb. & Sm.

MAMESTRA *Ochs.*

212. purpurissata *Grote*.
4 213. nimbosa *Grote*.
Aplecta nimb. Guen.
214. imbrifera *Grote*.
Aplecta imb. ~~Grote.~~ Guen.
215. latex *Grote*.
Aplecta lat. Guen.
Apamea demissa Walk.
216. condita (*Guen.*).—
217. adjuncta *Guen.*
218. lubens *Grote*.
Mam. rufula Morr.
219. Farnhami *Grote*.
220. grandis *Led.*
Hadena grandis Boisd.
221. subjuncta *Grote*.
Hadena subg. G. & R.
222. atlantica *Grote*. [6]
223. vicina *Grote*.
?*M. teligera* Morr.
223½ teligera Morr.
224. distincta *Grote*.
Astrapelis dist. Hubn.
225. legitima *Grote*.
226. lilacina *Harvey*.
Mam. illabefacta Morr.

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[5] The following names cannot be identified from published data concerning them: Agrotis divergens, haesitans, insignata, mollis, perlentans, radix, Graphiphora jucunda, expansa, illapsa, of the British Museum Lists. Information has been afforded me as to the species described scantily, and in some cases inaccurately, by Mr. Morrison Bost. Soc. N. History, 1874, pp. 162 et seq.

[6] This is a smaller species than *subjuncta*, and differs by the larger claviform and the absence of the black dash across the median space beyond this spot. The orbicular is more oblique, the reniform smaller than in *subjuncta*. The fore wings are more reddish and the hind wings darker than its ally. *Expanse* 30 mm.; May.

227. assimilis *Morr.*
228. (?) curta *Morr.*—
229. Dimmocki *Grote.*
230. Rogenhoferi *Moeschl.*—
231. incincta *Morr.*—
232. thecata *Morr.*—
233. chartaria *Grote.*
~~234. albifusa *Grote.*~~[7] / 235
~~*Hadena albif.*~~ Walk.
~~*Mam. trifolii*~~ ‡ Speyer.

2 235. trifolii (*Esp.*).
Noctua chenopodii S. V.
Mam. albifusa (234)
236. rugosa *Morr.*—
237. impolita *Morr.*—
238. detracta.
Hadena detr. Walk.
Mam. claviplena Grote.

239. cuneata *Grote.*
240. puerilis *Grote.*
241. lorea *H.-S.*
Hydroecia lor. Guen.

242. rosea *Harvey.*
243. vindemialis *Grote.*
?*Ceramica vind.* Guen.
?*Ceramica rubefacta* Morr.

244. w-album (*Guen.*).—
245. ectypa *Morr.*—
246. repentina *Morr.*—
247. cinnabarina *Grote.*
4 248. renigera *Grote.*
Celaena ren. Steph.
Cel. herbimacula Guen.

249. Goodelli *Grote.*
250. innexa *Morr.*
Perigrapha inn. Grote.

251. marinitincta *Harvey.*
252. laudabilis *Grote.*
Hecatera laud. Guen.

5 253. illaudabilis *Grote.*
254. olivacea *Morr.*
255. 4-lineata *Grote.*

DIANTHOECIA *Boisd.*

3 256. meditata *Grote.*
257. modesta *Morr.*—
258. rufula *Grote.*
259. subdita *Moeschl.*—
260. phoca *Moeschl.*—
261. capsularis *Guen.*
Raphia propulsa Walk.

262. leucogramma *Grote.*
263. niveiguttata *Grote.*
264. lustralis *Grote.*
265. pensilis *Grote.*
?*Mam. passa* Morr.

266. palilis *Harvey.*
267. insolens *Grote.*

HADENA *Schrank.*

268. Burgessi.
Luceria Burg. Morr.

269. delicata *Grote.*
270. loculata.
Luceria loc. Morr.

271. Sommeri *Lef.*—
272. exulis *Lef.*
Had. marmorata Zett.
Had. groenlandica Lef.
Had. gelata Lef.
Neuria cervina H.-S.
Crymodes poli Guen.
Crym. gelida Guen.
Crym. borea Guen.

4 273. devastatrix *Grote.*
Phalaena devastator Brace.
Agrotis devast. Auct.
Mamestra ordinaria Walk.
?*Mam. unicolor* Walk.
?*Mam. contenta* Walk.

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[7] This form differs from *trifolii* as described by Speyer Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, 137, in the size and shape of the orbicular and tone of the primaries. But I have a N.Y. specimen which is different in these respects and which I take to be the true *trifolii*; this latter is my *chenopodii* B. B. S. N. S., 1, 104. A Californian specimen seems to differ from either.

274. interna *Grote.*

275. passer *(Guen.).*—

276. lateritia *(Hubn.).*
 var. dubitans *Walk.*

277. sputatrix *Grote.*
 Apamea ? insignata || Walk.

278. congermana *Morr.*

279. impulsa *Grote.*
 Mamestra imp. Guen.

280. castanea *Grote.* [8]

280*a*. albina *Grote.*

281. apamiformis *Grote.*
 Xylophasia apam. Guen.

282. suffusca *Morr.*

283. arctica *Boisd.*
 Mamestra amica ‡ Harr.
 Hadena amputatrix Fitch.

284. Bridghami *G. & R.*

285. vultuosa *Grote.*
 rurea ‡ Grote.

286. confederata *Grote.* [9]

287. vulgivaga *Morr.*—

288. lignicolor *Grote.*
 Xylophasia lign. Guen.

289. genialis *Grote.*

290. auranticolor *Grote.*

291. cuculliiformis *Grote.*

292. vulgaris *Grote.*
 Xylophasia vulg. G. & R.

293. verbascoides *Grote.*
 Xylophasia verb. Guen.

294. sectilis *Grote.*
 Xylophasia sect. Guen.

295. cariosa *(Guen.).*

296. inordinata *Morr.*

297. stipata *Morr.*—

298. leucoscelis *(Grote.).*
 Polia leuc. Grote.
 Dryobota fibulata Morr.

299. exornata *Moeschl.*

300. finitima *Grote.*
 Apamea fin. Guen.

301. diversicolor *Grote.*
 Demas div. Morr.

302. mactata *Grote.*
 Apamea mact. Guen.

303. curvata *Grote.*

304. divesta *Grote.*

305. indirecta *Grote.*

306. turbulenta *Grote.*
 Phosphila turb. Hubn.

307. marina *Grote.*

308. miselioides *Guen.*

309. modica *Grote.*
 Apamea mod. Guen.
 Cel. subcedens Walk.

310. flava *Grote.*

311. fractilinea *Grote.*

§*Oligia* Hubn.

312. arna *Grote.*
 Celaena arna Guen.

313. chalcedonia *(Hubn.).*
 Hadena fracta Grote.

314. versicolor *Grote.*

315. festivoides *(Guen.).*—

316. exesa *(Guen.).*—

317. paginata *Morr.*—[10]

PERIGEA *Guen.*

318. xanthioides *Guen.*

319. infelix *Guen.*—

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[8] Allied to *rubrirena*; perhaps *albina* is a variety corresponding to the var. *Hercyniae* of *rubrirena.*

[9] Also from Jamaica, W. I. (Thaxter).

[10] The following names cannot be identified from published data concerning them: Xylophasia indocilis, libera, arcuata, infixa, Hadena intracta, claudens, contenta, Miana vincta, Celaena punctifera, infecta, egens, erecta, ?irresoluta, of the British Museum Lists; also Apamea remissa *Walk.*

320. enixa *Grote.*
321. luxa *Grote.*
322. fabrefacta *Harvey.*
  Segetia fabr. Morr.
323. orbica (*Morr.*).—
324. mersa (*Morr.*).—

DIPTERYGIA *Steph.*

325. scabriuscula (*Linn.*).
  Noctua pinastri L.
  N. dipterygia Hufn.
  N. tripterygia Esp.

VALERIA *Germ.*

326. Grotei *Morr.*

ARTHROCHLORA *Grote.*

327. februalis *Grote.*

CHYTONIX *Grote.*

328. iaspis *Grote.*
  Apamea iasp. Guen.

COPIHADENA *Morr.*

329. atricoilaris *Morr.*
  Homohadena atric. Harv.

HOMOHADENA *Grote.*

330. badistriga *Grote.*
331. Kappa *Grote.*
332. figurata *Harvey.*
333. induta *Harvey.*
334. incomitata *Harvey.*[11]

ONCOCNEMIS *Led.*

335. Behrensi *Grote.*
336. Glennyi *Grote.*
337. Meadiana *Morr.*—
338. Chandleri *Grote.*
339. Hayesi *Grote.*
340. Dayi *Grote.*
340½ occulta Grote

EUCOPTOCNEMIS *Grote.*

341. fimbriaris *Grote.*
  Heliophobus fimbr. Grote.

COPIPANOLIS *Grote.*

342. cubilis *Grote.*

APOROPHYLA *Guen.*

343. Yosemitae *Grote.*

PACHYPOLIA *Grote.*

344. atricornis *Grote.*
345. acutissima *Grote.*

FOLIA *Tr.*

346. perquiritata *Morr.*
347. speciosa *Morr.*—
348. confragosa *Morr.*—

DRYOBOTA *Led.*

349. stigmata *Grote.*

ACTINOTIA *Hubn.*

350. ramosula *Grote.*
  Cloantha ram. Guen.
351. Stewarti *Grote.*
352. derupta *Morr.*—

CALLOPISTRIA *Hubn.*

353. mollissima *Walk.*
  Eriopus moll. Guen.
  Erastria rubicunda Walk.
354. monetifera *Walk.*
  Eriopus mon. Guen.
355. granitosa (*Guen.*).—
356. floridensis (*Guen.*).—
357. argentilinea *Walk.*—

LAPHYGMA *Guen.*

358. frugiperda *Guen.*
  Phalaena frug. Abb. & Sm.
  Prodenia autumnalis Riley.
  var. fulvosa Riley.
  var. obscura Riley.
359. inflexa *Morr.*—

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[11] According to Dr. Harvey, Mr. Morrison's description of *retroversa* does not at all apply to induta, for which its Author states it was intended. The description agrees partly with Kappa and partly with incomitata; I think the latter species has probably been confounded with induta by Mr. Morrison. The name retroversa must, under the circumstances, be abandoned

PRODENIA *Guen.*

360. commelinae *Guen.*
Phal. comm. Abb. & Sm.

361. signifera *Walk.*—
362. ornithogalli *Guen.*—
363. flavimedia *Harvey.*
364. lineatella *Harvey.*
Prod. commelinae ‡ Riley.

365. praefica *Grote.*

EUPSEPHOPAECTES *Grote.*

366. procinctus *Grote.*

CONSERVULA *Grote.*

367. anodonta *Grote.*
Phlogophora an. Guen.

TRIGONOPHORA *Hubn.*

368. periculosa *Grote.*
Phlogophora per. Guen.

369. v-brunneum *Grote.*

EUPLEXIA *Steph.*

370. lucipara *Steph.*
Noctua luc. Linn.

BROTOLOMIA *Led.*

371. iris *Grote.*
Phlogophora iris Guen.

NEPHELODES *Guen.*

372. minians *Guen.*
373. violans *Guen.*

TRICHOLITA *Grote.*

374. semiaperta *Grote.*
Hydroecia sem. Morr.

HELOTROPHA *Led.*

375. reniformis *Grote.*
376. atra *Grote.*

GORTYNA *Hubn. (non Led.)*

377. purpuripennis *Grote.*
Orthosia baliola Morr.

378. sera *Grote.*
Hydroecia sera G. & R.

379. nictitans *(Bkh.).*
ab. erythrostigma *(Haw.).*
v. lucens *(Tr.).* (Calif.).

380. inquaesita *G. & R.*
381. immanis *Grote.*
Hydroecia imm. Guen.

382. stramentosa *Grote.*
Hydroecia stram. Guen.

383. cerina *Grote.*
384. cataphracta *Grote.*
385. nitela *Guen.*
386. nebris *Guen.*
387. speciosissima *G. & R.*
388. marginidens *Guen.*—
389. limpida *Guen.*
390. cerussata *Grote.*
391. rutila *Guen.*
Gortyna leucostigma ‖ Harr.

392. purpurifascia *G. & R.*

OCHRIA *Hubn.*

393. Sauzalitae *Grote.*
Ochria purpurifascia ‡ Grote.

ACHATODES *Guen.*

394. zeae *Grote.*
Gortyna zeae Harr.
Ach. sandix Guen.

ARZAMA *Walk.*

395. densa *Walk.*
396. obliquata *G. & R.*
397. vulnifica *Grote.*

NONAGRIA *Ochs.*

398. fodiens *Guen.*
399. inquinata *Guen.*—
400. enervata *Guen.*—
401. laeta *Morr.* -

MACRONOCTUA *Grote.*

402. onusta *Grote.*

Admetovis *Grote.*

403. oxymorus *Grote.*

Euthisanotia *Hubn.*

404. timais *Hubn.*
Phalaena tim. Cram.
Philochrysa regnatrix Grote.

Cirrhophanus *Grote.*

405. triangulifer *Grote.*
Chariclea pretiosa Morr.

Scolecocampa *Guen.*

406. liburna *Grote.*
Clytie lib. Geyer.
Scolec. ligni Guen.

Doryodes *Guen.*

407. acutaria *Guen.*
Ligia acut. H.-S.
408. spadaria *Guen.*—

Amolita *Grote.*

409. fessa *Grote.*

Thaumatopsis *Morr.*[12]

410. longipalpus *Morr.*—

Eucalyptera *Morr.*

411. bipuncta *Morr.*—

Senta *Steph.*

412. defecta *Grote.*

Platysenta *Grote.*

413. atriciliata *Grote.*

Ommatostola *Grote.*

414. Lintneri *Grote.*

~~Ablepharon~~ *Grote.*
Arsilonche

415. henrici *Grote.*
~~416.~~ *u* evanidum *Grote.*
~~417.~~ *v.* fumosum *Morr.*—
418. absidum *Harvey.*
418½ album Harvey

Heliophila *Hubn.*

419. pallens *Hubn.*
Noctua pall. Linn.
4/42 420. Harveyi *Grote.*
Leuc. albilinea ‡ Guen.
421. pertracta *Morr.*—
422. rubripennis *Grote.*
Leucania rubr. G. & R.
423. adjuta *Grote.*
424. ligata *Grote.*
425. phragmitidicola *Grote.*
Leucania phr. Guen.
426. lapidaria *Grote.*
427. adonea *Grote.*
428. commoides *Grote.*
Leucania comm. Guen.
Leuc. multilinea Walk.
429. subpunctata *Harvey.*
4 430. unipuncta *Grote.*
Noctua unip. Haworth.
Leuc. extranea Guen.
431. pseudargyria *Grote.*
Leucania pseud. Guen.
432. scirpicola *(Guen.)*.—
433. juncicola *(Boisd.)*.—
434. linita *(Guen.)*.—
435. insueta *(Guen.)*.—
436. extincta *(Guen.)*.—
437. videns *(Guen.)*.—
438. obusta *(Guen.)*.—
439. ebriosa *(Guen.)*.—
440. littera *(Guen.)*.—
441. diffusa *(Walk.)*.—
442. contraria *(Walk.)*.—
443. tripars *(Walk.)*.—
444. vetusta *(Walk.)*.—
445. rufostrigata *(Pack.)*.—

Zosteropoda *Grote.*

446. hirtipes *Grote.*

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[12] Mr. Morrison's Tornos robiginosus is shown to be a Geometrid *without* ocelli, allied to Boarmia.

UFEUS *Grote.*

447. satyricus *Grote.*
448. plicatus *Grote.*

PTEROSCIA *Morr.*

449. atrata *Morr.*

MONODES *Guen.*

450. nucicolora *Guen.*—

CARADRINA *Ochs.*

451. tarda *Guen.*—
452. Meskei *Speyer.*—
453. miranda *Grote.*
454. derosa *Morr.*—
455. ?grata *(Hubn.).*
    Hadena rasilis Morr.
456. ?multifera *Walk.*
    Segetia fidicularia Morr.

PYROPHILA *Hubn.*

457. pyramidoides *Grote.*
    Amphipyra pyr. Guen.
    ab. inornata *Grote.*
    acc. ab. conspersa *Riley.*
458. tragopoginis *(Linn.).*
    Agr. repressus Grote
459. glabella *Morr.*—

ORTHODES *Guen.*

460. infirma *Guen.*
461. cynica *Guen.*
    ?*Orth. nimia* Guen.
    ?*Orth. candens* Guen.

PSEUDORTHODES *Morr.*

462. enervis.
    Orthodes enervis Guen.
    Orthodes vecors Guen.
    ab. griseocincta *(Harv.).*

HIMELLA *Grote.*

463. fidelis *Grote.*
464. furfurata *Grote.*

GRAPHIPHORA *Hubn.*

465. oviduca *Grote.*
    Taeniocampa ov. Guen.
466. capsella *Grote.*
467. confluens *(Morr.).*—
468. incerta *(Hufn.)*
    Orth. instabilis Fitch.
469. alia *(Guen.).*—
470. pacifica *(Harv.).*
471. carina *(Morr.).*—
472. modifica *(Morr.).*—
473. Behrensiana *Grote.*
474. arthrolita *Harvey.*
475. intractata *(Morr.).*—[13]

CROCIGRAPHA *Grote.*

476. Normani *Grote.*

CERAMICA *Guen.*

477. picta *Grote.*[14]
    Mamestra picta Harv.
    Ceramica exusta Guen.

477a Acerra normalis Grot.

PARASTICHTIS *Hubn.*

478. gentilis *(Grote).*
479. perbellis *(Grote).*
480. minuscula *(Morr.).*

METALEPSIS *Grote.*

481. cornuta *Grote.*

PSEUDORTHOSIA *Grote.*

482. variabilis *Grote.*
483. pectinata *Grote.*

CHOEPHORA *G. & R.*

484. fungorum *G. & R.*

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[13] Taeniocampa styracis and hibisci of Guenee, cannot be made out from published data.

[14] My remarks on this species (Bull. B. S. N. S. 2, 122) are misrepresented by Mr. Morrison (Can. Ent, 6, 250.).

MYTHIMNA *Ochs.*

485. culea *(Guen.)*.—

ZOTHECA *Grote.*

486. tranquilla *Grote.*

CALYMNIA *Hubn.*

487. orina *(Guen.)*.

IPIMORPHA *Hubn.*

488. pleonectusa *Grote.*
489. intexta *Harvey.*

CLEOCERIS *Boisd.*

490. onychina *(Guen.)*.—

ORTHOSIA *Ochs.*

491. purpurea *Grote.*
492. crispa *Harvey.*
493. bicolorago *(Guen.)*.—
494. helva *Grote.*
3 495. ferrugineoides *Grote.*
Xanthia ferr. Guen.
ab. spurcata *(Walk.)*.
496. ralla *Grote.*
Xanthia ralla G. & R.
497. euroa *Grote.*
Xanthia puta || G. & R.
Xanthia euroa G. & R.
498. perpura *Morr.*—
499. differta *Morr.*—
500. disticha *Grote.*
?*Caradrina dist.* Morr.
501. posticata *Harvey.*
502. infumata *Grote.*
503. Belangeri *Morr.*—
504. insciens *Walk.*—
505. chloropha *(Hubn.)*.—

GLAEA *Hubn.*

506. viatica *Grote.*
507. decliva *Grote.*
508. inulta *Grote.*
509. olivata *Harvey.*
510. tremula *Harvey.*
511. apiata *Grote.*
512. venustula *Grote.*
513. sericea *Morr.*—
514. pastillicans *Morr.*—
515. anchocelioides *(Guen.)*.—[15]

JODIA *Hubn.*

516. rufago *Hubn.*[16]

EUCIRROEDIA *Grote.*

517. pampina *(Guen.)*.

XANTHIA *Hubn.*

518. togata *(Esp.)*.
Noctua silago Hubn.
519. aurantiago *Guen.*—

SCOPELOSOMA *Curt.*

520. Pettiti *Grote.*
521. ceromatica *Grote.*
522. Graefiana *Grote.*
523. devia *Grote.*
524. Morrisoni *Grote.*
525. Walkeri *Grote.*
526. vinulenta *Grote.*
?*sidus* Guen.

SCOLIOPTERYX *Germ.*

527. libatrix *Germ.*
Noctua lib. Linn.

LITHOPHANE *Hubn.* (Xylina)

528. disposita *Morr.*
529. petulca *Grote.*
Xylina petrificata ‡ Guen.
530. ferrealis *Grote.*
531. signosa *Grote.*
Xylina sign. Walk.

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[15] Cerastis adulta *Guen.* cannot be properly identified, being described from an unpublished figure.

[16] Hoporina hesperidago *Guen.*, cannot be identified from published data.

532. oriunda *Grote.*
533. Bethunei *Grote.*
Xylina Beth. G. & R.

534. semiusta *Grote.*
535. fagina *Morr.*
536. Georgii *Grote.*
537. cinerea *(Riley).*
538. laticinerea *Grote.*
539. tepida *Grote.*
540. pexata *Grote.*
541. querquera *Grote.*
542 Thaxteri *Grote.*[17]

ANYTUS *Grote.*

543. sculptus *Grote.*
544. capax *(G. & R.).*

CALOCAMPA *Steph.*

545. nupera *Lintn.*
546. cineritia *Grote.*
547. curvimacula *Morr.*

LITHOMIA *Hubn.*

548. germana *Grote.*
Calocampa germ. Morr.

LITHOLOMIA *Grote.*

549. napaea *Grote.*
Scopelosoma nap. Morr.

XYLOMIGES *Guen.*

550. curialis *Grote.*
551. crucialis *Harvey.*
552. hiemalis *Grote.*
553. patalis *Grote.*
554. confusa *(Hubn.).*
555. mucens *(Hubn.).*—
556. phytolaccae *(Abb. & Sm.).*—

~~CLEOPHANA *Boisd.*~~

~~557. oceata *Grote.*~~ /. 340½
557 *Eulepis Grote n. s.*

CUCULLIA *Schr.*

558. convexipennis *G. & R.*
559. asteroides *Guen.*
560 postera *Guen.*
561 florea *Guen.*
562. intermedia *Spey.*
Cuc. umbratica ‡ Guen.

563. Speyeri *Lintn.*
564 laetifica *Lintn.*
565. serraticornis *Lintn.*
566. luna *Morr.*—

ADIPSOPHANES *Grote.*

567. miscellus *Grote.*

CRAMBODES *Guen.*

568. talidiformis *Guen.*

NOLAPHANA *Grote.*

569. Zelleri *Grote.*
570. malana *Grote.*
Brachytaenia mal. Fitch.

ANOMIS *Hubn.*[18]

571. erosa *Hubn.*
?fulvida Guen.

572. luridula *Guen.*—

PTERAETHOLIX *Grote.*

573. bullula *Grote.*

ALETIA *Hubn.*

574. argillacea *Hubn.*
Noctua xylina Say.
Anomis bipunctina Guen.
?Anomis grandipuncta Guen.

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[17] The following names are not recognisable from published data: Xylina multifaria, infructuosa, patefacta, spoliata, commoda, ?claufacta, of the British Museum Lists.

[18] This genus resembles Eucirroedia in the color and cut of the wings. With the two following, to which it is allied in the prominent eyes and palpi and the fusiform, pyraliform body, it appears to interrupt the continuity of the genera and its present position is provisional.

Litoprosopus *Grote.*

575. futilis *Grote.*
  Dyops fut. G. & R.

Eutelia *Hubn.*

576. pulcherrima *Grote.*

Marasmalus *Grote.*

577. ventilator *Grote.*
578. histrio *Grote.*

Ingura *Guen.*

579. abrostoloides *Guen.*
  ?*Edema producta* Walk.
580. delineata *Guen.*—
581. praepilata *Grote.*
582. occulatrix *Guen.*

Calpe *Tr.*

583. canadensis *Beth.*
  Plusiodonta ? purpurascens Walk
  Oraesia sobria Walk.

Plusiodonta *Guen.*

584. compressipalpis *Guen.*

Basilodes *Guen.*

585. pepita *Guen.*

Hemiceras *Guen.*

586. cadmia *Guen.*—

Hypsoropha *Hubn.*

587. hormos *Hubn.*
588. monilis *(Fabr.).*

Phyprosopus *Grote.*

589. callitrichoides *Grote.*
  Sudariophora[19] *nasutaria* Zell.
  Doryodes acutalis ‡ Walk.

Telesilla *H.-S.*

590. navia *Harvey.*
591. cinereola *Grote.*
  Placodes cin. Guen.

~~592. vesca *Morr.*~~—f. 783

Behrensia *Grote.*

593. conchiformis *Grote.*

Abrostola *Ochs.*

594. ovalis *Guen.*
595. urentis *Guen.*—

Plusia *Hubn.*

596. purpurigera *Grote.*
  Deva purp. Walk.
597. aereoides *Grote.*
598. aerea *Guen.*
  Agrapha aerea Hubn.
599. balluca *Guen.*
  Dyachrisia ball. Gey.
600. metallica *Grote.*
  Pl. bractea ‡ Grote.
601. contexta *Grote.*
602. Putnami *Grote.*
603. striatella *Grote.*
604. thyatiroides *Guen.*
605. formosa *Morr.*[20]
  Leptina form. Grote.
606. mappa *G. & R.*
607. bimaculata *Steph.*
  Pl. u-brevis Guen.
608. biloba *Steph.*
609. verruca *(Fabr.).*
610. Dyaus *Grote.*
611. precationis *Guen.*

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[19] This name is now shown by Prof. Zeller, to be derived from a character which is erroneously attributed to the species.

[20] Unknown to me since I described the species in 1868, when I indicated the difference in the length of the palpi; both this species and thyatiroides are apparently mimetic of the Bombyciae.

612. laticlavia *Morr.*—
613. labrosa *Grote.*
614. monodon *Grote.*
615. gamma (*Linn.*).
616. pseudogamma *Grote.*
617. ou *Guen.*
618. fratella *Grote.*
619. u-aureum *Boisd.*
620. 8-scripta *Sanb.*
621. viridisignata *Grote.*
622. brassicae *Riley.*
    Pl. ni † Grote.

623. oxygramma *Guen.*
    Autographa ox. Geyer.

624. mortuorum *Guen.*
625. epigaea *Grote.*
626. ampla *Walk.*
627. diasema *Dalm.*—
628. pasiphaeia *Grote.*
629. parilis (*Hubn.*).
630. simplex *Guen.*
631. alticola *Walk.*
    Pl. ignea Grote.

632. Hochenwarthi (*Hoch.*).
    N. divergens Fabr.

633. devergens (*Hubn.*).—[21]

ANARTA *Ochs.*

634. crocea *Hy. Edw.*—
635. myrtilli (*Linn.*).—
    An. acadiensis Beth.

636. cordigera (*Thunb.*).
    An. luteola G. & R.

637. melaleuca (*Thunb.*).—
    An. bicycla Pack.

638. Kelloggii *Hy. Edw.*—
639. melanopa (*Thunb.*).
    An. nigrolunata Pack.
640. 4-lunata *Grote.*
641. subfuscula *Grote.*
642. Schoenherri *Zett*
    An. leucocycla Staud.

643. Richardsoni (*Curt.*).
    An. algida Lef.

644. promulsa *Grote.*
    Mamestra prom. Morr.

645. nivaria *Grote.*
646. membranacea *Morr* —
647. lapponica (*Thunb*).—
    An. umissa Lef.

648. Zetterstedtii *Staud.*[22]

AGROTIPHILA *Grote.*

649. montana *Grote.*
    Agrotis mont. Morr.

LEPIPOLYS *Guen.*

650. perscripta *Guen.*

ACOPA *Harvey.*

651. carina *Harv.*

~~ACERRA *Grote.*~~ Stiria

~~652. normalis *Grote.*~~ /. 477½
652 Rugifrons Grote

PLAGIOMIMICUS *Grote.*

653. pityochromus *Grote.*
Schinia media Morr. (659)

STIBADIUM *Grote.*

654. spumosum *Grote.*

FALA *Grote.*

655. ptycophora *Grote.*

SCHINIA *Hubn.*

656. trifascia *Hubn.*
657. rectifascia *Grote.*
658. gracilenta *Hubn.*
    ?*Sch. oleagina* Morr.

~~659. media *Morr.*~~— /. 653
660. bifascia *Hubn.*—

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[21] The following species cannot be identified from published data: Plusia flagellum, indigna, selecta, secedens, of the British Museum Lists; Plusia falcigera and rectangula of Kirby; Noctua omicron of Linn.

[22] The following species cannot be identified from published data: Anarta impingens, constricta, septentrionis, rigida, of the British Museum Lists.

POLENTA *Morr.*
661. Tepperi *Morr.*—

CHLORIDEA *Westw.*
662. rhexiae *Westw.*
Phalaena rhex. Abb. & Sm.
663. subflexa *(Guen.)*.—

PORRIMA *Grote.*[23]
664. sanguinea.
Oria sang. Geyer.
?*Alaria volupia* Fitch.

ALARIA *Westw.*
665. gaurae *Westw.*
Phalaena gaur. Abb. & Sm.

RHODOPHORA *Guen.*
666. florida *Guen*
666½ Rhododipsa volupia Fitch Color.

DERRIMA *Walk.*
667. stellata *Walk.*
668. Henrietta *Grote.*

PIPPONA *Harv.*
669. bimatris *Harv.*

TRICOPIS *Grote.*
670. aleucis *Harv.*
671. chrysellus *Grote.*

EULEUCYPTERA *Grote.*
672. cumatilis *Grote.*

TAMILA *Guen.*
673. Meadi *Grote.*
674. nundina *Guen.*
Noct. nundina Drury.
675. tertia *Grote.*

HELIOLONCHE *Grote.*
676. modicella *Grote.*

HELIOPHANA *Grote.*
677. mitis *Grote.*

HELIOSEA *Grote.*
678. pictipennis *Grote.*

ADONISEA *Grote*
679. pulchripennis *Grote.*

LYGRANTHOECIA *G. & R.*
680. lynx *Grote.*
Anthoecia lynx Guen.
681. bina *(Guen)*.—
682. brevis *Grote.*
682*a*. atrites *Grote.*
683. limbalis *Grote.*
684. arcifera *Grote.*
Anthoecia arc. Guen.
685. Spraguei *Grote.*
686. Packardi *Grote.*
686*a*. nobilis *Grote.*
686*b*. mortua *Grote*
687. jaguarina *Grote.*
Anthoecia jag. Guen.
688. Meskeana *Grote.*
689. tuberculum *(Hubn.)*.—
690. roseitincta *Harvey.*
691. celeris *(Grote)*.
692. saturata *Grote.*
693. Thoreaui *G. & R.*
694 marginata *G & R.*
Pyralis marg. Haw.
Anth. rivulosa Guen.
Anthophila divergens Walk.
Euclidia designata Walk.
Microphysa contracta Walk.

EUTRICOPIS *Morr.*
695. nexilis *Morr.*—

MELAPORPHYRIA *Grote.*
696. immortua *Grote.*

MELICLEPTRIA *Hubn.*
697. villosa *Grote.*
M. pauxilla Grote.
698. diminutiva *Grote.*
699. persimilis *Grote.*
700. sueta *Grote.*

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[23] Oria *Hubner*, is used only for *musculosa*, originally, in the Verzeichniss. Geyer could not then use it for a species structurally distinct, nor Guenee restrict it to Geyer's species.

701. californiensis *Grote.*
702. prorupta *Grote.*
703. venusta *Hy. Edw.*—
704. oregonica *Hy. Edw.*—
705. vacciniae *Hy. Edw.*—
706. fasciata *Hy. Edw.*—

HELIOTHIS *Hubn.*

707. lucens *Morr.*
708. spinosae *Guen.*
    Anth. hirtella G. & R.

709. Crotchii *Hy. Edw.*—
710. phlogophagus *G. & R.*
711. luteitinctus *Grote.*[24]
712. armiger *Hubn.*
    Hel. umbrosus Grote.

713. lupatus *Grote.*
714. cupes *Grote.*

HELIOCHILUS *Grote.*

715. paradoxus *Grote.*

OXYLOS *Grote.*[25]

716. citrinellus *(G. & R.).*

AEDOPHRON *Led.*

717. Snowi *Grote.*

PYRRHIA *Hubn.*

718. exprimens *Grote.*
    Heliothis expr. Walk.

719. angulata *Grote.*
720. illiterata *Grote.*

AXENUS *Grote.*

721. arvalis *Grote.*
722. ochraceus *Hy. Edw.*—
723. amplus *Hy. Edw.*—

ANNAPHILA *Grote.*

724. diva *Grote.*
725. depicta *Grote.*
726. decia *Grote.*
    amicula Hy. Edw.

727. arvalis *Hy. Edw.*—
728. lithosina *Hy. Edw.*—
729. germana *Hy. Edw.*—
730. mera *Harvey.*
731. danistica *Grote.*
732. immerens *Harvey.*
733. domina *Hy. Edw.*—
734. superba *Hy. Edw.*—

TRICHOTARACHE *Grote.*

735. assimilis *Grote.*

TARACHE *Hubn.*

736. flavipennis *Grote.*
737. aprica *Hubn.*
    ab. biplaga *Guen.*

738. obatra *Morr.*—
739. terminimaculata *Grote.*
740. delecta *G. & R.*
    Acontia del. Walk.
    Acon. metallica Grote.

741. lactipennis *Harvey.*
742. cretata *G. & R.*
743. ~~patruelis Grote.~~ binocula Grote n. s.
744. candefacta *Hubn.*
745. tenuicula *Morr.*
746. erastrioides *G. & R.*
    Acontia er. Guen.

747. angustipennis *Grote.*
748. crustaria *Morr.*—
749. (?) patula *Morr.*—

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[24] Size of phlogophagus and with the same ornamentation. It differs by the hind wings being clear yellow and having a very coarse discal lunule; the terminal band is black, interrupted as usual by the yellow ground color. Beneath yellow with the markings black and prominent, and with the terminal band on secondaries narrower than usual and faintly marked, being black only in a blotch above vein 1. Kansas, Prof. Snow, No. 52.

[25] This form differs by the fore tibiae being provided with two stout terminal inner spines succeeded by three spinules; and four shorter outer spines. The term "claw" has been heretofore apparently incorrectly used by me in this group. To distinguish the chelate appendages the term "claw" should be confined to those broad at the base, stout and curved, the stouter simple processes may be termed "spines", the finer ones "spinules".

GROTELLA *Harvey.*

750. septempunctata *Harv.*

CHAMYRIS *Guen.*

751. cerintha *(Treits.).*

EUSTROTIA *Hubn.*

752. olivula *(Guen.).*—
753. obaurata *Morr.*
754. synochitis *(G. & R.).*
755. carneola *Grote.*
    Erastria carn. Guen.
756. apicosa *Grote.*
    Phytometra ap. Haw.
    Erastria nigritula Guen.
    Miana undulifera Walk.
757. albidula *Grote.*
    Erastria alb. Guen.
758 muscosula *Grote.*
    Erastria musc. Guen.
759. musta *Grote.*
    Erastria musta G & R.
760. mitographa *Grote.*
761. malaca *Grote.*

~~THALPOCHARES *Led*~~. *Eustrotia Hübn.*

762. concinnimacula ~~*Grote*~~. *Guen.*
    ~~*Leptosia conc.*~~ Guen.
762½. Thalpochares patruelis (Gr.)
763. mundula *Zeller.*

LITHACODIA *Hubn.*

764. bellicula *Hubn.*
765. penita *Morr.*—

SPRAGUEIA *Grote.*

766. guttata *Grote.*
767. leo *Grote.*
    Agrophila leo Guen.
768. onagrus *(Guen.).*—
    (var. praec ?)
769. dama *Grote.*
    Agrophila dama Guen.
770 apicella *Grote.*
    Agrophila truncatula Zell.
771. tortricina *(Zell.).*
772. fasciatella *Grote.*

XANTHOPTERA *Guen.*[26]

773. nigrofimbria *Guen.*

EXYRA *Grote.*

774. semicrocea *Grote.*
    Xanthop. semic. Guen.
775. semiflava *(Guen.).*
776. Ridingsii *(Riley).*
    Xanthop. nigrocaput Morr.
777. fax *Grote.*

PROTHYMIA *Hubn.*

778. coccineifascia *Morr.*
    Xanthoptera cocc. Grote.
779. rosalba *(Grote).*
    Pr. rosaba Morr.
780. subolivacea *Harvey.*
781. orgiae *Grote*

GALGULA *Guen.*

782. hepara *Guen.*
783. subpartita *Guen.*
    Galg. partita Guen.
    Selepa vesca Morr. 592

LEPIDOMYS *Guen.*

784. irrenosa *Guen* —

METOPONIA *Dup.*

785. obtusa *H.-S.*
    Met. obtusula Zell.
786. perflava *Harvey.*

☞ The following genera have been omitted on Page 10:

HYPPA *Dup.*

4 325½. xylinoides *Guen.*
    Xylina contraria Walk.
    Hadena anciscoconensis Morr.

MORRISONIA *Grote.*

352¼. evicta *Grote.*
352½. vomerina *Grote.*
352¾. peracuta *Morr.*

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[26] This genus is indicated by myself in January, 1873, when describing certain species now referred to *Prothymia.* At that time I restricted *Xanthoptera* to *nigrofimbria*, as the type, thus excluding the species now referred to *Exyra.*

I.

On the Structural Characters of the Noctuae.

Recent studies on the Noctuae have shown that a number of structural characters exist, which may be used to divide the species into genera. Some of these characters are noticed by Stephens in 1829; but we owe to Julius Lederer, in 1857, the more complete classification of the Family, and one which has become the basis of our knowledge on this subject. In May, 1874, I published a list of the North American species, classifying them as nearly as I could according to Lederer's method, which I had applied to many of the species in a number of papers previously published in various scientific journals.

The compound eyes are either naked (*Agrotis*, *Hadena* etc.) or their surface is studded with hair (*Mamestra*, *Anarta*, *Heliophila* etc.). They are sometimes provided on the upper margin with long hairs (Wimpern); I have expressed this character by the translation "lashes". These lashes are easily confounded with the usually discolorous scales lying back of the compound eye, and, on occasion, I have made the mistake myself. The ocelli, or simple eyes, are present with but one exception in the North American *Noctuelitae* e. g., *Feralia jocosa*, but as they are absent in two or three European genera, according to Authors, they are not an invariable character of the group; they are wanting in the small group *Noctuo-Phalaenidi*. The tibiae or shanks are either without spines over the joint, or they are provided with them; sometimes (*Adita*, *Oncocnemis*, *Dicopis* etc.) there is a terminal long claw at the end of the front tibiae; again there is a succession of spines ending in a claw, as in the genera allied to *Heliothis*. The vestiture of the thorax is sometimes massed in tufts in front and behind (*Mamestra*), sometimes plain (*Graphiphora* etc.), sometimes there is a small tuft behind the collar (*Crocigrapha*, *Xanthia* etc.); there is also a ridge of scales in some species now classed under *Agrotis*. The dorsum of the abdomen is often bare of tufts (*Agrotis*), or has merely a basal tuft, and again a succession of tufts (*Mamestra* etc.). The collar in front of the thorax is occasionally puffed up medially (*Cucullia*), but usually only feebly projected. The tuftings take on different shapes; *Plusia* has a spreading thoracic tuft, *Behrensia* a fan-shaped one on the abdomen centrally. Perfect specimens are needed to observe these characters and their full value is perhaps not yet established. The wings have the outer margin sometimes even (e. g. *Plusia*) sometimes uneven (*Scopelosoma*), rarely angulated (*Scoliopteryx*). The neuration is subject to feeble modifications. The primary cell is undivided, vein 5 usually nearer 4 than 6; there is almost always a small accessory cell, and there is a certain amount of variation in the position of veins 7 and 8. In the males of *Heliochilus* and *Pteraetholix* the neuration is aberrant. On the hind wings vein 7 has a peculiar possition in the *Bombyciae*. In the male the secondaries are provided with a simple bristle, which in the opposite sex is compound; I have suggested that this bristle is a specialized vein. The clypeus or front of the head is usually smooth, sometimes with a projection (*Ochria*, *Arzama*), again with a cup- or heart-shaped depression (*Stibadium*, *Plagiomimicus*), in the genus *Fala*, these characters are apparently united; again the surface is roughened or tuberculate. The vestiture of the thorax is either scaley (*Jaspidea*, *Tarache*), or hairy (*Anarta*, etc.), or again consists of scales and hair; I have used this character to distinguish otherwise related genera as *Tamila* and *Heliothis*. As a rule the clothing of the body is more appressed and thinner in the Southern forms, more shaggy in the Northern. The three-jointed labial palpi show a slight variation in position, sufficient to give at times a generic character; in the sub-group *Fasciatae* the third joint is usually elongated; in the sub-group *Deltoides* the palpi are occasionally thrown backward over the thorax and disproportionately long. The antennae are setose or brush-like, simple, subpectinate or feathered, especially in the males;

in a few genera (*Renia* etc.) they possess a single tuft or coil of hair; in *Sylectra* they have a peculiar structure. The spiral tongue varies in relative length and stoutness. The ovipositor is sometimes extended (*Dianthoecia, Parastichtis, Graphiphora*), usually concealed.

II.

On the Geographical Distribution of the Noctuae.

Out of about twelve hundred North American species of Noctuae, less than thirty (if we except a few Arctic species) are considered identical with European forms. The degree of relationship is variously expressed. Some species are very nearly alike, so that a practiced eye is needed to distinguish the forms from the remote localities. Again the differences are more or less evident, while the great mass of the species admit of no very near comparison. These facts seem to point to a nearer common origin for certain American and European Noctuae, and it has even been suggested that the faunae have become separated by the submergence of an Atlantis. I think that the European and North American Noctuae are in part descended from species living over a common territory and that the Glacial Epoch has separated the stocks and, perhaps, induced local modification on either side of the Atlantic. The climate of the northern portions of the two continents is shown to have been much hotter during the Tertiary than it is at present. The species, not introduced by commerce, which are shown to be the same on both sides of the Atlantic, are, then, the unmodified decendants of pre-glacial species; just as I have suggested that the Alpine faunae of the White and Rocky Mountains are the relics of a fauna which followed the ice-wave back to the North during the opening of the Quaternary. The time may come whene a phyllogenetic sketch of the species will be a possibility; at present we are only commencing to entain the idea that species are phenomena of succession.

On the whole the species East of the Rocky Mountains and as far as Texas, have a common facies, nevertheless there is a gradual replacement as we go southward where the sub-groups *Fasciatae* and *Deltoides* become more prevalent. In the different genera there is room for interesting remarks already on the subject of their distribution; but the data are everywhere imperfect, the authority frequently doubtful, so that an exposition of the facts recorded as yet does not seem to offer probable conclusions. One interesting fact is here restated. All our Eastern species referred in this List, I believe correctly, to *Gortyna* Hubn. (non Led.), have a smooth front and are therefore not congeneric with the European *Ochria flavago* Hubn. which has a clypeal protuberance, and is the sole European species of its genus. But in California there is a second kind of *Ochria*, with a horned clypeus, named by me *Ochria Sauzalitae*, and discovered by my friend Mr. **James Behrens**. This Californian species resembles in ornamentation the Eastern species of *Gortyna* with smooth fronts, and does not resemble in this respect its European congener. And there is a single North American *Gortyna* from the East, with a smooth front, *Gortyna cataphracta*, which resembles in ornamentation the European *Ochria flavago* which has a horned clypeus. This opens up the questions of the *value* of structural characters, and the relation of structure to habit; for the horned clypeus doubtless is correlated with the habits of the moth Is it possible that the hornless *Gortyna cataphracta* is genetically more immediately connected with the horned *Ochria flavago*, than is the horned Californian species which we now more intimately associate with the European form?

Such inquiries are beyond the limits of my present space, nor can I suggest as yet but few of them. But I am glad to show there are questions of general import suggested by these smaller animals, and that the study of Entomology is wider than the mere whims of collectors of insects.

III.

Notes and Descriptions.

Trigonophora V-brunneum n. s.

This is Guenee's var. A of *periculosa*. It differs by the median v-shaped space being of an intense, contrasting, velvety brown and also somewhat broader in figure. The transverse posterior line is denticulate on vein 2, and submedian fold, where it is straighter in *periculosa*. Beneath the line on hind wings is more uneven. Else very similar, while darker than its ally; the subterminal line more even, with a darker preceding shade about vein 7. Hab. Canada, Mr. Norman, Mr. Kuetzing; New York.

Pachypolia acutissima n. s.

♂. Antennae shortly pectinate; eyes naked, tibia unarmed; dorsum of the abdomen feebly tufted at base. Resembles in appearance *Mamestra imbrifera* Grote, or rather *Pachypolia atricornis* Grote, but differs from all the large black and white Noctuidae known to me as well as from two of Mr. Morrison's descriptions under *Polia*, by the medially finely, acutely and deeply dentate transverse posterior line. Black and white. Lines black edged with pure white; ground of the wing blackish; no ocher shades. A fine basal black dash and one below it. T. a. line with the terminal inflection acutely prolonged. Claviform a broad space surrounded by a fine, somewhat rounded black line. Orbicular oblique, large, white with dark centre, projected inferiorly towards the reniform; the latter upright, of the usual shape, like the obicular in color T. a. line perpendicular, geminate, narrow superiorly, black with white center, acutely and deeply dentate opposite the cell, with a marked projection inwardly on submedian fold Subterminal line white, its inward dentations preceded by black marks. Subterminal space and terminal space before the margin shaded with whitish, gray in appearance. Fringe fuscous, dotted with white at the tips of the veins. Hind wings and abdomen dark fuscous; beneath pale, somewhat ochery; on hind wings an irregular dentate line and an outer even shade line; discal spots lunate, black; fore wings mostly fuscous with a reflection of the dentate t. p. line, Collar and front with a black line; tegulae obsoletely black lined; legs dotted. Wider winged than *P. atricornis* Grote. *Expanse* 44 m. m., Mr. Kuetzing, Montreal, from whence also I have *Agrotis pressa* Grote (*Eurois pressus*).

Dryobota stigmata n. s.

♂. Color of *subjuncta*, and with a resemblance to *thalassina* and *didyma* of Europe. Eyes naked and distinctly lashed. Head and thorax blackish brown with a black line on the front and collar; tufts and thorax touched with a red brown. A black basal line and a faint line on submedian fold across the median space. T. a. line even, with a tooth on submedian vein. Claviform small; orbicular angulate, concolorous, a black line above it to collar. Reniform contrasting, greenish white, vague, with an inner dark annulus; t. p. line dentate opposite the cell, curved inwardly below vein 3; s. t line faint, pale, without W-mark, terminal space blackish. Median space shaded with red brown. Hind wings dark fuscous; beneath paler with faint double lines and on primaries an annulus in place of the usual solid spot; on hind wings the spot is small and solid. *Expanse* 36 m. m. Montreal. Mr. C. W. Pearsons.

I have examined the unset specimen sent me as the type of *Dryobota fibulata* by Mr. Morrison. The eyes are unlashed and I would refer the species to *Hadena*; however I could find no essential differences between it and my *leucoscelis*, which I have originally, very probably incorrectly, referred to *Polia*.

Hadena interna *n. s.*

♂. Closely allied to *devastatrix*, and resembling some of the darker suffused specimens of that species, but smaller, and distinct by the coarse of the pale, yellowish subterminal line which runs strongly obliquely inwardly above internal angle, forming a well marked sinus. Blackish, all the markings obscured. The pale s. t. line preceded by a black interrupted linear shade; terminal black dots large inferiorily. Hind wings very dark, blackish, paler at base with indistinct lunule and median shade; the pale interruption at anal angle *unusually* prominent. Beneath with a *broad* black discal mark and double exterior shades on hind wings; the color is blackish with internal region of primaries and disc of hind wings paler. Thorax and head and appendages blackish; abdomen fuscous above, blackish beneath. *Expanse* 36 m. m. Chicago, Prof. Westcott, No. 484.

Hadena cuculliiformis *n. s.*

♂. Allied to *verbascoides*, and especially like Cucullia in the black tuftings of the center of the thorax descending over the dorsum of abdomen, and in the shape of the wings which are narrower than in any of the allied species. Pale brown with obliterate markings and the interspaceal deeper brown shadings paler than usual. The t. p. line is visible above internal margin as a white, sinuate (not inwardly arcuate as in *verbascoides*) streak, followed with a dark shade. No traces of subterminal line. Hind wings and under surface paler than its ally. Patagia deep brown with shaded margins; head and collar paler, latter with a dark line. The moth expands 42 m. m. and has been sent to me by my kind friend Mr. James Behrens, as taken at Sauzalito, Cal., May 11th, (No. 1016).

Hadena ancocisconensis *Morrison.*

The unset ♀ type of this species, described as from "Glen Valley, Mt. Washington, N. H", has been sent to me by Mr. Morrison for examination. It is the common *Hyppa xylinoides* of Guenee, already redescribed by Walker as *Xylina contraria.* The extraordinary specific name, taken from Harris' *Cicindela anc.*, is irrelevant. In different papers, regarding the White Mountain faunae, I have taken the ground that it was "unsafe" for Mr. Morrison, with his knowledge of the subject, to describe new species from that region. I instanced *Agr. islandica*, redescribed by him as *opipara* Morr. The present instance additionally vindicates my expression and justifies my criticism.

Cucullia laetifica *Lintner (n. s.).*

Closely allied to *C. Speyeri.* The anterior wings are narrower and less curved anteapically than in that species; they are of a paler gray shade. The subobsolete reniform and orbicular spots are marked with ochraceous-yellow dashes; a streak of the same color resting on the subcostal nervure at its base and another within the inferior teeth of the anterior transverse line. This line is more acutely teethed than in *Speyeri*. The oblique black streak on cell 1 b, is faintly bordered above with ochraceous-yellow; the two small teeth of the posterior transverse band, which are divided by the median fold, are of nearly equal length, while in *Speyeri* the one below the fold is much the longer; between these teeth and the opposed tooth of the anterior transverse line is a white spot, resting on the fold and reaching nearly half-way to the nervure on each side. Terminal margin, lined distinctly with black, interrupted by the nervules.

Posterior wings hyaline, with a very narrow lustrous brown border, and nervules covered with brown scales, cilia white.

Expanse of wings 1.90 m. Length of body exclusive of anal tuft .80 m.

Described from a ♂ received from Bastrop, Texas, and in the collection of Mr. Otto Meske of Albany.—*J A Lintner.*

Agrotis feniseca *Harvey (n. s.).*

♂. Three male specimens from California, received by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences from Mr James Behrens, belong to a new species allied to *fuscigera*. The color and markings of the fore wings of the species are closely similar, but the hind wings are pure white in *feniseca*, reflecting the discal spot from beneath, and with white fringes and a broken black terminal line. The antennae are more lengthily ciliate, brushlike, sub-pectinate. From *Rileyana*, the new species differs by the concolorous stigmata.—*L. F. Harvey.*

Agrotis carissima *Harvey (n. s.).*

♂. Allied to *formalis*. Head, thorax, fore wings and body beneath stained of a reddish purble over fuscous. Veins marked with blackish. Lines obsolete, geminate, marked by included paler tint. Stigmata obsolete. Collar with a jet black contrasting band. Beneath the wings are blackish, irrorate; hind wings paler with line and small discal mark. California. *Expanse* 34 m. m.—*L. F. Harvey.*

Charadra decora *Morr.*

I learn from the Author that this species is incorrectly described as Californian; it is therefore excluded from this List.

Metalepsis *n. g.*

This genus is equivalent to *Pachnobia* of v. Heineman but not of Guenee, whose type, as I have elsewhere shown, is *carnea*. Eyes naked, *with lashes*. Fore tibiae unarmed, middle and hind tibiae spinose. Habitus of *Orthosia*. The European *rubricosa* belongs to this genus and the type is the Californian *Pachnobia cornuta* Grote.

Spragueia *n. g.*

In the European *Erotyla sulphuralis* veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings are fused at base, 8 out of 7 well beyond the closure of the accessory cell. Our species hitherto referred to *Erotyla* differ in the their narrower primaries, the costal and internal margins nearly parallel. In the type of the new genus, *leo*, veins 7 and 8 spring independently from the extremity of the cell. I have examined the neuration of *fasciatella* and it agrees; I do not see then any ground for separating the two species *tortricina* and *fasciatella* from the spotted species *dama* and *onagrus*. Named for my friend Henry S. Sprague of Buffalo.

Exyra *Grote.*

In this genus the cell is closed; the accessory cell elongate, 7 and 8 on a very short stalk from the extremity of the cell. The wings are broad, the body hairy and the thorax moderately rough. The type is *semicrocea*, the larva of which feeds on *Sarracenia* and has been ably studied by Professor C. V. Riley.

Explanation of Plate.

Figure 1, Apatela funeralis.
" 2, Apatela lithospila.
" 3, Lithophane Thaxteri.
" 4, Acerra normalis.
" 5, Homohadena badistriga.

Figure 6, Behrensia conchiformis.
" 7, Agrotis pressa.
" 8, Pachypolia atricornis.
" 9, Pachypolia acutissima.
" 10, Cucullia serraticornis.

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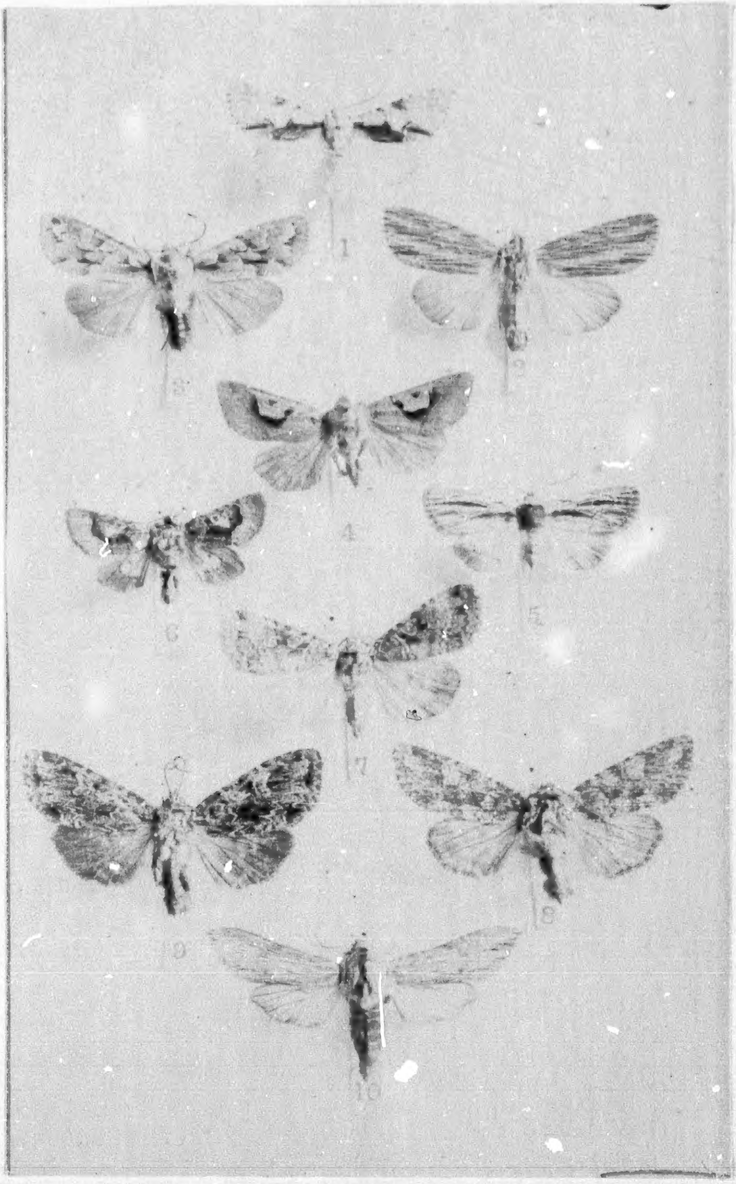
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